

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
ORANGE MOSE, DANIEL WILCOX.

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Twelve lines close matter, of the equivalent in space,
costs a square.

1 Square 1 day	\$ 75
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do do 59 days	29 50
do do 60 days	30 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for one line; \$3.00 per year for each additional line. Special notices, (head and kept inside, having pre-ference of ordinary advertisements,) 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, &c., half price.

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Advertising with Collocation quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.
J. A. KNOWLTON, J. A. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. aud6dw1f

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookster and Stationer, Lap-pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. may24dw1f

M. B. JOHNSON,
Deulist. Office over Moseley & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. ap6dw1f

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap6dw1f

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street. jyd6dw1f

DR. B. F. FENDLETON,
Resides in prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms over north of Lappin & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis. ap6dw1f

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. je24dw1f

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street. jan1dw1f

KNOWLTON & MARSH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Janesville, Wis. J. M. KNOWLTON, J. M. MARSH.

DR. Z. FOLSOM,
Quack, office at the New England House, Janesville, Wis. je24dw1f

I. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. un6dw1f

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Loan Exchange. may24dw1f

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers' block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. T. PEASE, E. A. ELDRIDGE.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. jyd1f

EDWARD RUGER,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, platting, drafting and copy-ing. Office in County Building, with Clerk of the Board.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Bounties, House-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designer and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. sep1dw1f

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to receive claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected cases and exten-sive collection of claims. Also to patent litigation. Amongst the more notable patents issued and recovered to others. Pro-ceeds through this agency during the last few months are, Bogden's Portable Grill, Miller's and May's Back Drill, Stone Dressing Machine, and Quartz Rock Crusher, Nash & Cuts' Grain Separator, and Boot-maker's Automatic Attachment for Moulding and Piano Forges. Office in May's building, corner Main and Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. mar1dw1f

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,
CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Mil-waukee street. These Machines have proved their superiority over those heretofore offered to the public from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam they make is such as to render them a practical hand to use them. They turn, fold and gather. These machines will be kept in repair one year free of charge. F. L. KAYNES, Agent.

Horses to be Hitched.
AN ORDINANCE to restrict the owners or drivers of horses attached to vehicles from leaving the same un-attended.
24th Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver, of any person in charge of any vehicle whatever, to leave his horse or horses attached thereto, in any of the streets of this city, without first securing such horse or horses by means of a sufficient halter, rope or chain, without some suitable person to take the charge or guidance of them so as to prevent their running or causing damage to persons or property.

Sec. 2. If any person shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, he and his employer or em-ployee, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every constable to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All horses so found running at large may be taken by said constable and held as contraband of war. J. B. DOB, Mayor.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage.

Sec. 6. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

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Sec. 6. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Rock (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time herewith stated:

Name.	Residence.	Out.	Time Worn.
Wright, Michael	Fulton,	\$ 75	12 months.
2 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	2 years.
3 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	18 months.
4 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	12 months.
5 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	12 months.
6 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	12 months.
7 F. Anderson,	Rock,	4 00	12 months.
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M. B. JOHNSON,
De



Forerunner of that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Thoughts about the Battle.

We are all thinking about the great disaster at Manassas. No one can help the tendency of his thoughts towards this great point of interest. Why was our army beaten? Can the question be answered? Some say, the odds were against us. If this was so, could it not have been known beforehand? The two armies have been three months encamped within thirty miles of each other. During that time a shrewd general ought to have obtained all necessary information of the number, condition and armament of the enemy. If he had more men than we, and if he had masked batteries and rifle pits all around his position, was it wise to march men into such a place? Had we not better to wait until we were of the policy of the foe? If our army had marched on Fairfax and fortified it, and waited for the enemy to come out of his strong hold, would it not have been better? But to have done that implies a knowledge of the exact condition of the enemy, which we are charitable enough to believe our generals did not possess.

Can any one think of the great risk we have run in this battle without a shudder? If the secessionists had not been cowards, they might have taken Washington with the greatest ease. If they had followed, with twenty thousand men, right after our retreating, panic-stricken soldiers, was there anything that could have prevented the occupation of the capital? Everybody says, no! What then? The southern confederacy would have been a fixed fact, and acknowledged by the whole world. Do wise military leaders run risks of this kind? If there was the least doubt of success, after obtaining all the information desirable in relation to the condition of the enemy, the attempt should not have been made—at least in the way it was. Our army could have advanced cautiously, fortifying their positions as they went.

Again—what about Patterson? Is he a traitor? or is he a cowardly imbecile? We confess that his conduct has always puzzled us; but Gen. Scott selected him; he was within telegraphic communication with the commanding general, and if he was ordered to attack Johnston, at any time within the last fortnight, and did not obey, within twelve hours a general could have been sent who would have obeyed. With the momentous consequences depending upon the movements of his army, it looks strange that Patterson delayed—still more singular that the powers that be at Washington did not remove him. We shall know all about it some day, because the people will know why they are disgraced and defeated.

In the mean time, what is to become of the army at Harper's Ferry, dwindling as it is to nothing under the three months arrangement? Will Johnson come back down the valley of the Shenandoah, drive our forces out, invade Maryland and march on Baltimore? It looks so; we have some interest in the question besides a general one; we have three regiments of the noble sons of the Badger State there. We shall look for news from Harper's Ferry with interest, until the mystery is cleared up.

W. A. Croft, of Minnesota, who was on the battle field of the 21st, reports that all our troops, except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge, fought most heroically, and drove back the rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of snail shot from the batteries.

The reason the rebels did not pursue our troops after the defeat, was that they were engaged in killing the wounded on the battle field, and robbing the dead.

GEN. FREMONT.—The New York Herald of Tuesday says:

Major General Fremont has been summoned to Washington probably with a view to take council with the war department as to the government of his new district in the west.

THE CONFEDERATE FORCE AT MANASSAS.—The following is the first paragraph of the dispatch, sent to the southern papers, of the battle at Manassas:

RICHMOND, July 21.

A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas, eighty thousand being engaged on each side.

The Chicago Times has a special dispatch saying that Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war, will withdraw from the cabinet.

The rebels refuse to receive a flag of truce to recover our wounded and bury the dead. The savages.

A regiment of teachers and students tendered from Illinois has been accepted by the government, and will be raised forthwith.

Congress has voted to raise the eleven new regiments of the regular army, which is to be reduced at the end of the war to 25,000.

A bill to tax slaves the same as real estate has passed the house by a majority but a reconsideration has been moved.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS.

The following order has been received by Capt. Gillett of this city:

1. The following volunteer companies, being the first twenty companies registered in this office, will be called for the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, at an early day not yet determined upon:

Lodi Guards, Lodi, Capt. Bill.
Omro Rifles, Omro, Capt. Felker.
Ripon Guards, Ripon, Capt. Eggleston.
Wolf River Rifles, New London, Lieut. Hyde.

Eau Claire Badges, Eau Claire, Capt. Taylor.
Wisconsin Pinery Rifles, Stevens Point, Capt. Raymond.

Colfax County Cadets, Fall River, Capt. Huntington.
Platteville Guards, Platteville, Capt. Noss.

Bay City Guards, Green Bay, Capt. Ellis.
Waupaca Union Rifles, Waupaca, Capt. Redfield.

Marquette County Sharpshooters, Montello, Capt. Walker.
Stoughton Light Guard, Stoughton, Capt. Giles.

Northwestern Tigers, Spring Lake, Lieut. A. S. Rogers.
Bad Axe County Volunteers, Sterling, Capt. Ingersoll.

Oakfield Guards, Oakfield, Capt. Large.
Washington Rifles, Milwaukee, Lieut. Grant.

Roughs & Readies, Ripon, Capt. Valentine.
Rock County Sharpshooters, Janesville, Capt. Gillett.

Union Guards, Columbus, Capt. Lewis.
Sugar River Rifles, Belleville, Capt. Estes.

2. Commanders of the above named Companies will forthwith communicate to this office, upon honor, the existing condition of their Companies and the number of men enlisted, and state whether they can report full company for the war (63 to 101 men) on one week's notice.

3. Nothing in this order will be understood as authorizing the placing of any of the companies at board and quarters at the expense of the State. Such authority may be given by subsequent order, on the acceptance of the Company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
WM. L. UTLEY,
Adjutant General.

It is stated by the Madison papers that these regiments will rendezvous in Madison. Of course!

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Yesterday was an exciting day in the House. Hon. Mr. May, of the Baltimore district, whose recent visit to Richmond and the alleged character of his mission to the rebel headquarters, had induced the House to refer his case to the Judiciary Committee, rose to a personal explanation. This is regarded by the rules of the House as a privileged question, but the member who avails himself of this privilege must confine himself to that subject. Instead of doing this, Mr. May launched out into a bitter philippic against the Government for suspending the habeas corpus in Baltimore, and arresting and imprisoning Marshal Kane and the Police Commissioners of that city. He was called to order, and after displaying much temper refused to "speak in order," and took his seat. He had assumed to speak for Maryland, and declared that there were "thirty thousand freemen—aye, twice that number, in Maryland, ready to rise at the first opportunity to assert and to vindicate their constitutional rights," and that he himself was one of that number.

This brought to his feet one of the Union members from Maryland, Hon. Francis Thomas, who asked permission to make a few remarks, which, after considerable contention, was granted. Mr. Thomas is about 62 years of age, and was a Member of Congress from 1831 to 1841. His head is white as snow, yet he is a man of great power.

Domestic difficulties embittered his life, and for many years he has lived in the mountains of Maryland like a hermit. He has a good voice, and a wonderful command of language. His utterance is rapid but distinct, and though only using dignified and temperate language, yet his manner is gallant and at times very sarcastic. Having removed the chairs, one after another, as he came to them, until he had cleared a space some twenty feet, without, however, interrupting his speech or seeming conscious of his acts, he launched off into a vindication of the Administration, declaring that, though a portion of the citizens of Maryland were placed in an unenviable position by the military measures of the Administration, yet the people of that State not only approved them, but had declared themselves satisfied with their position.

Warning as he progressed, the old man, with his white hair standing on end, and his keen eyes flashing, as his step grew louder and firmer, he reminded me of Napoleon, and his manner and the tone of his voice were unlike that of Conklock's personification of that character; and when he declared that patriotic and unarmed men, hastening to the defense of the Capital, had been basely assassinated in Baltimore, and charged that Marshal Kane, instead of seeking to turn back the mad populace to the allegiance, had stirred up to their very depths their evil passions, there was something startling and indefinable in his manner and voice which sent a thrill through the whole house. Turning to Mr. May, and alluding to his statement of the number ready to rise against the Government in a certain emergency, he said that "if this was so, then he thanked the President for having invested Gen. Banks with the power to resist the evil tendencies of the times," and emphatically declared that "the people of Maryland were loyal, and that he and they would maintain that position, if necessary, upon the battle field."

A WISCONSIN MAN TAKES A COUSIN OF ROGER A. PRYOR AS PRISONER.—Among the incidents related of the fight at Bull's Run, on Saturday, is the following:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrouck, of Wisconsin Second Regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured, with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction.

The Hasbrouck mentioned in the above is Geo. M. Hasbrouck, of the Oshkosh Volunteers.

AN TEST APPLIED TO HOSPITAL NURSES.—Secretary Cameron, being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this a readily agreed to by the ladies, he next day issued an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The following are the names of the wounded in Georgetown Hospital from the west:

H. Liebbele, 2d Michigan.
H. Vanderwerker, H. S. Bailey, M. S. Corbett, 1st Michigan.
Phillip Lawrence, C. N. Besinger, N. F. Eldridge, 2d Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Reports having become current that a fight had occurred at Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the agent of the associated press there, making inquiry into the matter. In answer, the following dispatch was received with no signature, and therefore not entirely credible:

"Yes, we have had a severe fight, but we successfully and completely routed the rebels."

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Resolute has arrived from a cruise along the shore of Virginia. She captured two rebel schooners and a sloop, and found seven rebel batteries on the Potomac. Reported occupation at Fairfax Court House is confirmed.

It is believed that Senator Simmons' substitute for the tariff act will pass. Congress will not adjourn this week.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst says:

Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi and Georgia, making a rebel force of over 45,000 confederate troops and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay one hour over their time, except four, namely, two Indiana regiments and 11th and 24th Pennsylvania. Five regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Gen. McClellan arrived here at 2:30 this morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

It is reported that Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

The Evening Bulletin has an interesting statement received from the lips of a worthy veteran residing within a few miles of Manassas Junction.

He witnessed the battle Sunday, and designates the conduct of the federal troops as daring and brave in every respect.

He states that the rebels lost between 3,000 and 4,000.

The Black Horse cavalry, the crack regiment of Va., was most terribly cut up. Only 100 out of the regiment being saved.

Our informant says it was a most fortunate thing that we did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas for within two miles of there, and at the Junction, the grounds for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, tons of gunpowder being placed there.

Our informant thinks the government is not aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops.

Upwards of 1,200 negroes were employed to work on the entrenchments at Manassas and about the same number were employed to work at Richmond.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas during the battle, and is now at Richmond commanding an active force, estimated at 100,000.

Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find the Union men are likely to take the city it will be blown up.

Had the federal forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday, Beauregard himself admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money and can get none. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed the North by the South will be the means of making the north come to terms, and that in less than a year the north will have.

There are no regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond, and no news of any slave insurrections.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as being terrible.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The men of the 69th or a part of that regiment will come back to serve during the war.

The Connecticut regiments which came in latest from the battle field saved the government \$200,000 by the collection of stores which had been abandoned during the retreat.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Special to Commercial.—Col. Miles who commanded the reserve corps at Centerville during the fight at Bull's Run, has been placed under arrest for dereliction of duty.

The Minnesota 1st regiment appears to have suffered the most severely of any in the field.

The number of its killed is ascertained to be 66, and some more are still missing. The men however are undaunted and ready for action.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps d'armee of Gen. McDowell, is under arrest, and will be court-martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of the battle, and failed to bring up the reserve at the time ordered. Had he done so, the fortunes of the day might have been different. His division included the brigades of Col. Blenker and Davies, the former (Blenker's) being skirmishers, and the latter (Davies') regiments of infantry from New York.—Col. Miles is Colonel of the 2d Infantry, U. S. army, a native of Maryland, and an officer of more than thirty years' service. His arrest creates quite a sensation, and is only another proof that all incompetent officers, whether in the regular service or the militia, are to be weeded out.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—11 P. M.

We are just now excited over the movements of the enemy. They are evidently growing bold, if not impatient for an attack. To-day six mounted rebels appeared on the very outskirts of Alexandria. Additional fortifications are erecting on and near Arlington Heights. The rebel pickets are within two or three miles of Alexandria, and scattered all about this side of Fall's Church. Gen. Johnston is believed to be in considerable force at Fairfax Court House.

Major Wadsworth's letter, sent with a flag of truce for the wounded, was returned unopened, because it was directed to the "Commander of the forces at Manassas Junction," instead of the "Commander of the confederate states at Manassas Junction."

Gen. Caldwell and Gen. McClellan have arrived.

The chief clerk of the war department

says that he has accepted nearly one hundred and fifty regiments.

Major Philip Kearney, of New York, an officer distinguished in the Mexican War, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

The Connecticut and New Jersey regiments of three months' men, and three New York regiments of militia, have gone home. The First Rhode Island (three months' volunteers) will soon leave. A large proportion of them have been re-accepted, and will return, though perhaps with some changes in officers.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The following are the wounded brought to the Washington Infirmary in the 1st Minnesota regiment: T. Davidson, Anthony G. Crocker, A. Ferguson, Francis Gibson, Hiram Harkness, S. Johnson, John Amour. 2d Wisconsin, Thos. Crosby. Quartermaster of 1st Michigan, M. Wood.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.

The 1st Minnesota regiment, Col. Gorman, attached to Col. Heintzelman's division, suffered as follows—killed 69, wounded 97, missing 76. Company I had 22 killed.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Resolute, which arrived yesterday, reports that the rebels are organizing large forces on the eastern shore of Virginia, and that a large amount of provisions and army stores are carried thence across the bay into Rappahannock and York rivers, and thence transported by way of Fredericksburg, and by the Richmond and York River railroad to the Potomac.

The Yankee has arrived and brought important intelligence in regard to the operations on the Virginia bank at Mathias Point and also at Aquia Creek. The rebels are erecting batteries. The one at Mathias Point fired upon the propeller Sophia on Sunday morning. The Yankee returned the fire.

St. Louis, July 25.

Gen. Fremont and a portion of his staff arrived here at ten o'clock this morning and held a council at twelve with leading military officers stationed here. It is reported that a programme of operations is already progressing. Gen. Lyon will be reinforced immediately.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

According to general orders No. 45, in the future no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. Capt. Van Vleet has been appointed quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, and has entered on his duties.

There seems to be no doubt that Col. Diamond, Major and Walter, of Indiana, who have so distinguished themselves in western Virginia, have been or will be appointed Brig. Generals, in addition to J. J. Reynolds, of that state. Brig. Gen. Morris will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow. Major General Sandford, of New York, Brig. Gen. Ranney, of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Schenk and Bates, are respectively to be discharged.

The first named, August 15th, the last named on the 17th. The others the 30th inst.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Eight regiments from Ohio have recently been accepted. Capt. Harris of Cincinnati for his bravery in the late action is authorized to raise a regiment.

Col. McCook had previously obtained similar authority. New regiments are being constantly tendered and accepted.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.

Passengers just arrived from Tennessee state that troops in large numbers from various encampments in the state are rapidly being hurried into Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 25.

Flour market without material change. Sales 6800 bbls 4,004.01 super western, 4,204.25 extra state, 3,954.01 super western, 4,154.10 common to medium extra R. H. O. Canadian flour unchanged. Rye flour steady. Receipts of wheat 81,531 bu., market 1 better. Sales 80,000 bu., 90493 Mll. club, 1.00 amber Iowa, 1.15 winter red western, 92 prime Chicago spring.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better for No. 2 and steady for No. 1. Sales 25,000 bushels; 72 for No. 2 rejected, do closing steady.

Receipts 1350 bush flour.

NO MORE OATHS.—We learn that orders have been issued for no more oaths to be administered pending the destruction of public and private property and the waging of guerrilla war in Missouri, by the followers of Jackson. As seen by the accounts recently published, summary punishment will be administered upon offenders caught in open hostility to the Government, or in lending aid and comfort to its enemies.

Men will be shot and hung as was the case on the North Missouri Railroad. Now who is to blame for this awful state of things. Shall we charge it to the account of the Government that has been forbearing until forbearance ceases to be a virtue?

We cannot do so with any degree of consistency. Every mill means has been exhausted and yet we see men prowling about in bands and destroying public and private property at pleasure. They have inaugurated a system of warfare known only to savages, and if they are consumed by the flame they have themselves ignited, they surely can blame nobody but themselves.

They have invited the Indians to enter our soil and wage war with them and if the horrors which attend such a war fall upon their own heads then they can blame nobody but themselves.

It is said to think that men could be found in this civilized age resorting to the mode of fighting being adopted by Jackson and his followers, yet such being the case, it is said the Devil can only be successfully fought with fire.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.—If Jeff. Davis had been a general he would have followed our panic-stricken troops with his overwhelming force to Washington, and captured it. That he did not, shows that he lacks the nerve to take advantage of great opportunities. But few such occasions can occur in the world's history.—Here was a chance to make a hero, but the man was not there to take it. Such an opportunity as that wasted, may well sting a man's remembrance for the balance of his life. It must be put down as the greatest opportunity that has been lost since the neglect of Hannibal to march on Rome when it was in his power.—Cincinnati Gaz.

THE FLEET.—Government agents are already at work in the great Atlantic ports, inspecting vessels preparatory to chartering those which are suitable for sea militia. With reasonable diligence we may expect to see a fleet of fifty steamers, brigs and schooners put to sea in two weeks for blockade service, and the pursuit of privateers. With such an auxiliary we need not apprehend mischief from Jeff. Davis' letters of marque, nor give ourselves much uneasiness about the blockade. But before the time is over all the available steamers ought to be out, or we may wake up some fine morning and find that the California treasure ship has been carried off by the confederate buccaners.—New York Tribune.

The 6th Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, near Baltimore, have enlisted for the war.

ARMY INCIDENTS IN MISSOURI.—A correspondent of the Dubuque Herald, who is with the Iowa and Missouri troops in south-western Missouri, gives some incidents of their march, which are deeply interesting. We take now and then an extract:

At this point we first heard rumors of the battle between Sigel and Jackson at Carthage; and with the rumors came the intelligence that Sigel was retreating upon Springfield, followed by Jackson, and unless relieved could not hold out more than forty-eight hours. We were eighty miles from Springfield, and the reports created intense excitement. Major Squire implored to be allowed to cross over in advance of the Iowa troops, promising to reach Springfield in 36 hours. Col. Bates protested against this, offering to march the Iowa regiment over the same distance in the same time if necessary, and insisted on his right to cross first. Gen. Lyon finally determined that the forces should be crossed in their regular order, but to push forward by forced marches as soon as the Iowa regiment was across.

Leaving the Kansas Regulars and Volunteers to follow as fast as they could.

At five a. m. of the 11th we started for Springfield, to relieve Sigel, by forced marches. About a mile from our campment we passed a small grocery store and post office, which was entered by some of our men. They were astounded upon opening the door to find a regular soldier, named James Shields, lying dead upon the floor, with a bullet hole through his throat. Upon the counter, in a profound slumber, lay the proprietor and postmaster, named I. W. Bolles. He was unconsciously restored to consciousness, and asked for an explanation. At first he knew nothing about it—at length he admitted that Shields was killed in a row the night previous by a comrade. He was put in the ranks and marched on—his store was rifled of its contents, among which were several guns and pistols, and a quantity of powder and bullets, and the building then reduced to ashes. The dead man was wrapped in a blanket and shallow hole was dug in a neighboring field. Chaplain Fuller said a short prayer over the remains, and they were then consigned to the earth.

A mile or so from the spot a woman galloped up on a horse, and stated that she saw Bolles shoot the man the night before in front of the house, with a rifle. Bolles stoutly denied the matter at first, but towards night confessed that he had killed him, but said he did it in self-defense. He shot him, carried him into the house, effaced the blood stains and then went to bed on the counter, and slept as calmly alone all night with his victim, as if he had committed a deed for which angels might thank him. Gen. Lyon will probably do the favor to the disgusting brute of hanging him, as soon as time and place are favorable.

The country through which we were now passing, was awful beyond description.—When the column halted, that the heavy cannon might be extricated from the muddy grasp of some sloop, regiments of men fell to the ground as instantly as if filled by lightning, and were sound asleep before they realized the ground. Officers were forced to dismount from their horses, and go foot as it was impossible to keep awake while riding, and even when on foot. I saw men who would suddenly stop and stand perfectly still, and who, as we approached, were found to be fast asleep. A ton of lead seemed resting on each eyelid—do what you would, ride, walk, tumble, swim, sweat—it was all the same, down they would come in spite of the most strenuous efforts.

About three o'clock Gen. Lyon ordered a halt, in a small opening in the timber, where stood a field of corn through which ran a small stream of water. The order was scarcely out, ere obeyed, and five minutes later there were not twenty men out of the four thousand who were not fast asleep.—They slept everywhere—dropped in their tracks as the order was given—on brush heaps, in the tall, dark grass—in blankets and without them,—officers and privates without distinction dropped together—all sunk to the ground as if sent thither under a spell from some mighty enchanter.

Our march that day and night was not less than forty-eight miles; and taking into consideration the character of the road, the fact that the men had not eaten the night before, together with all the other circumstances, I will venture the assertion that the march has never been excelled—I doubt much if it has often been equaled.

All the time there have been three, and part of the time four thousand men, who carried with them thirty days' rations and a heavy train of artillery.

THE WISCONSIN SECOND IN ACTION.—THEIR NOBLE BEHAVIOR.—THE BATTLE THAT KILLED GARDINER.—Gen. King writes the Sentinel in regard to the skirmish at Bull's Run on Thursday:

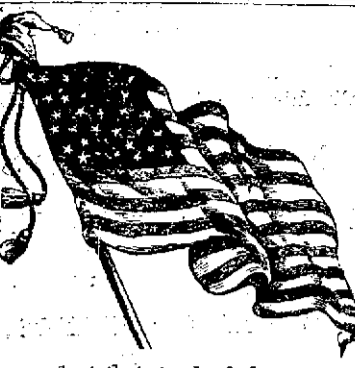
Our second Wisconsin regiment was about two miles off when the action commenced, and was immediately ordered forward. They came up at "double quick" and, as I hear directly from Gen. Sherman, and those brigade they are attached, formed into line and "faced the music" with the steadiness of veterans. Not an officer or man flinched; but all stood their ground like men, though for the first time under fire. They escaped with the loss of one man killed and three wounded; Myron Gardner, F. L. Hildreth, G. Wenzel, and a fourth whose name I failed to get, but whose injuries are not severe.

Gardner was struck by a rifle cannon shot, which carried off his right leg. Dr. Lewis was promptly on hand to save his life if possible; but the case was past surgery, and the poor fellow died within an hour or two.

He was a member of the La Crosse Co., (Co. B.) and resides, I believe, at Trempealeau. His remains were interred with military honors at Centerville, Va., Friday morning. Hildreth was wounded by the same ball which killed Gardner. His ankle is badly lacerated, and it is feared, though the doctor hopes to save it, that he will be unable to march.

Wenzel was also struck in the face by a fragment of the same destructive missile; his nose being badly cut and his eyes seriously hurt. Dr. Lewis, however, thinks that he can bring him through all right.

I have got the rifled shot which did all this mischief, and will send it by the first opportunity, to Madison. It was brought here from the battle field by our representative, Hon. J. E. Potter, who paid the second regiment a visit on Friday, and gladdened their heart by telling them how highly



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Thoughts about the Battle.

We are all thinking about the great disaster at Manassas. No one can help the tendency of his thoughts towards that great point of interest. Why was our army beaten? Can the question be answered? Some say, the odds were against us. If this was so, could it not have been known beforehand? The two armies have been three months encamped within thirty miles of each other. During that time a shrewd general ought to have obtained all necessary information of the number, condition and armament of the enemy. If he had more men than we, and if he had more batteries and rifle pits all around his position, was it wise to march men into such a place? Had we not Great Bethel to warn us of the policy of the foe? If our army had waited on Fairfax and fortified it, and waited for the enemy to come out of his stronghold, would it not have been better? But to have done that implies a knowledge of the exact condition of the enemy, which we are charitable enough to believe our generals did not possess.

Can any one think of the great risk we have run in this battle without a shudder? If the secessionists had not been cowards, they might have taken Washington with the greatest ease. If they had followed, with twenty thousand men, right after our retreating, panic-stricken soldiers, was there anything that could have prevented the occupation of the capital? Everybody says, no! What then? The southern confederacy would have been a fixed fact, and acknowledged by the whole world. Do wise military leaders run risks of this kind? If there was the least doubt of success, after obtaining all the information desirable in relation to the condition of the enemy, the attempt should not have been made—at least in the way it was. Our army could have advanced cautiously, fortifying their positions as they went.

Again—what about Patterson? Is he a traitor? or is he a cowardly imbecile? We confess that his conduct has always puzzled us; but Gen. Scott selected him; he was within telegraphic communication with the commanding general, and if he was ordered to attack Johnston, at any time within the last fortnight, and did not obey, within twelve hours a general could have been sent who would have obeyed. With the momentous consequences depending upon the movements of his army, it looks strange that Patterson delayed—still more singular that the powers that be at Washington did not remove him. We shall know all about it some day, because the people will know why they are disgraced and defeated.

In the mean time, what is to become of the army at Harper's Ferry, dwindling as it is to nothing under the three months arrangement? Will Johnson come back down the valley of the Shenandoah, drive our forces out, invade Maryland and march on Baltimore? It looks so; we have some interest in the question besides a general one; we have three regiments of the noble sons of the Badger State there. We shall look for news from Harper's Ferry with interest, until the mystery is cleared up.

W. A. Croft, of Minnesota, who was on the battle field of the 21st, reports that all our troops, except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge, fought most heroically, and drove back the rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of small shot from the batteries.

The reason the rebels did not pursue our troops after the defeat, was that they were engaged in killing the wounded on the battle field, and robbing the dead.

GEN. FREMONT.—The New York Herald of Tuesday says:

Major General Fremont has been summoned to Washington, probably with a view to take command of the new department as to the government of his new district in the west.

THE CONFEDERATE FORCE AT MANASSAS.—The following is the first paragraph of the dispatch, sent to the southern papers, of the battle at Manassas:

RICHMOND, July 21.
A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas, eighty thousand being engaged on each side.

The Chicago Times has a special dispatch saying that Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war, will withdraw from the cabinet.

The rebels refuse to receive a flag of truce to recover our wounded and bury the dead. The savages.

A regiment of teachers and students tendered from Illinois, has been accepted by the government, and will be raised forthwith.

Congress has voted to raise the eleven new regiments of the regular army, which is to be reduced at the end of the war to 25,000.

A bill to tax slaves the same as real estate has passed the house by one majority but a reconsideration has been moved.

Seventh and Eighth Regiments.

The following order has been received by Capt. Gillett of this city:
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, July 25, 1861.

1. The following volunteer companies, being the first twenty companies registered in the militia will be called out for the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, at an early day not yet determined upon:
Lodi Guards, Lodi, Capt. Bill.
Omro Rifles, Omro, Capt. Feller.
Ripon Guards, Ripon, Capt. Engleston.
Wolf River Rifles, New London, Lieut. Hyde.

Eau Claire Badges, Eau Claire, Capt. Tolson.
Wisconsin Infantry Rifles, Stevens Point, Capt. Raymond.

Columbia County Cadets, Fall River, Capt. Huntington.
Platteville Guards, Platteville, Capt. Nash.

Bay City Guards, Green Bay, Capt. Ellis.
Waupaca Union Rifles, Waupaca, Capt. Sedfield.

Marquette County Sharpshooters, Montello, Capt. Walker.
Stoughton Light Guard, Stoughton, Capt. Giles.

Northwestern Tigers, Spring Lake, Lieut. A. S. Rogers.
Bad Axe County Volunteers, Sterling, Capt. Ingersoll.

Oakfield Guards, Oakfield, Capt. Large.
Washington Rifles, Milwaukee, Lieut. Grant.

Roughs & Readies, Ripon, Capt. Valentine.
Rock County Sharpshooters, Janesville, Capt. Gillett.

Union Guards, Columbus, Capt. Lewis.
Sugar River Rifles, Belleville, Capt. Estes.

2. Commanders of the above named Companies will forthwith communicate to this office, upon honor, the existing condition of their Companies and the number of men enlisted, and state whether they can report a full company for the war (33 to 100 men) on one week's notice.

3. Nothing in this order will be understood as authorizing the placing of any of the companies at board and quarters at the expense of the State. Such authority may be given by subsequent order, on the acceptance of the Company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
WM. L. URELY,
Adjutant General.

It is stated by the Madison papers that these regiments will rendezvous in Madison. Of course!

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 19.
Yesterday was an exciting day in the House. Hon. Mr. May, of the Baltimore district, whose recent visit to Richmond, and the alleged character of his mission to the rebel headquarters, had induced the House to refer his case to the Judiciary Committee, rose to a personal explanation. This is regarded by the rules of the House as a privileged question, but the member who avails himself of this privilege must confine himself to that subject. Instead of doing this, Mr. May launched out into a bitter philippic against the Government for suspending the habeas corpus in Baltimore, and arresting and imprisoning Marshal Kane and the Police Commissioners of that city. He was called to order, and after playing much temper refused to "speak in order," and took his seat. He had assumed to speak for Maryland, and declared that there were "thirty thousand freemen—aye, twice that number, in Maryland, ready to rise at the first opportunity to assert and to vindicate their constitutional rights," and that he himself was one of that number.

This brought to his feet one of the Union members from Maryland, Hon. Francis Pickens, who asked permission to make a few remarks, which, after considerable confusion, was granted. Mr. Thomas is about 62 years of age, and was a member of Congress from 1831 to 1841. His head is white as snow, yet he is a man of great power. Domestic difficulties embittered his life, and for many years he has lived in the mountains of Maryland like a hermit. He has a good voice, and a wonderful command of language. His utterance is rapid but distinct, and though only using dignified and temperate language, yet his manner is galling and at times very bitter. Having removed the chairs one after another, as he came to them, until he had cleared a space some twenty feet, without, however, interrupting his speech or seeming conscious of his acts, he launched off into a vindication of the Administration, declaring that, though a portion of the citizens of Maryland were placed in an unenviable position by the military measures of the Administration, yet the people of that State not only approved them, but had declared their white satisfaction with their position.

Warning was given to the old man, with his white hair standing on end, and his keen eyes flashing, as his step grew slower and firmer, he reminded me of Richieu, and his manner and the tone of his voice was not unlike that of Coudreau's personation of that character; and when he declared that patriotic and unarmed men, hastening to the defence of the Capital, had been basely assassinated in Baltimore, and charged that the Government had refused to turn back the map and restore to the allegiance, had stirred up to their very depths their evil passions, there was something startling and indefinable in his manner and voice which sent a thrill through the whole house. Turning to Mr. May, and alluding to his statement of the number ready to rise against the Government in a certain emergency, he said that "if this was so, then he thanked the President for having invested Gen. Banks with the power to resist the evil tendencies of the times," and emphatically declared that "the people of Maryland were loyal, and that he himself would maintain that position, if necessary, upon the battle-field."

A WISCONSIN MAN TAKES A COUSIN OF ROGER A. PRYOR AS PRISONER.—Among the incidents related of the fight at Bull's Run, on Saturday, is the following:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrouck, of Wisconsin Second Regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured, with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the junction.

The Hasbrouck mentioned in the above is Geo. M. Hasbrouck, of the Oshkosh Volunteers.

AN TEST APPLIED TO HOSPITAL NURSES.—Secretary Cameron, being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by their tormentors, his next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The following are the names of the wounded in Georgetown Hospital from the west:
M. Liebale, 2d Michigan.
H. Vanderwerker, H. S. Betley, M. S. Cornell, 1st Michigan.
Phillip Lawrence, C. N. Besinger, N. F. Eldridge, 2d Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE, July 25.
Reports having become current that a fight had occurred, Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the agent of the associated press there, making inquiry into the matter. In answer, the following dispatch was received with no signature, and therefore not entirely credible:

"Yes, we have had a severe fight, but we successfully and completely routed the rebels."

The Resolute has arrived from a cruise along the shore of Virginia. She captured two rebel schooners and a sloop, and found seven rebel batteries on the Potomac. Reported occupation at Fairfax Court House is confirmed.

It is believed that Senator Simmons' substitute for the tariff act will pass.

Congress will not adjourn this week.

BALTIMORE, July 25.
A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst. says:

Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and a large number of guns. I have had turned in his position, and most attacks have been in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi and Georgia, making a rebel force of over 45,000 confederate troops and 6,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000. Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week; all except four, namely, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments and 11th and 4th Pennsylvania. Five regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.
Gen. McClellan arrived here at 2:30 this morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

It is reported that Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.
The Evening Bulletin has an interesting statement received from the lips of a worthy veteran residing within a few miles of Manassas Junction.

He witnessed the battle Sunday, and designates the conduct of the federal troops as daring and brave in every respect.

He states that the rebels lost between 3,000 and 4,000.

The Black Horse cavalry, the crack regiment of the army, was most terribly cut up. Only 100 out of the regiment being saved.

Our informant says that was a most fortunate thing that we did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas for within two miles of there, and at the junction, the grounds for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, tons of gunpowder being placed there.

Our informant thinks the government is not aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops.

Upwards of 1,200 negroes were employed to work on the entrenchments at Manassas and about the same number were employed to work at Richmond.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas during the battle, and is now at Richmond commanding an active force, estimated at 100,000. Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find the Union men are likely to take the city it will be blown up.

Had the federal forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday, Beauregard himself admitted that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money and can get none. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed the North by the South will be the means of making the north come to terms, and that in less than a year the north will cave.

There are two regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond.

Our informant heard no news of any slave insurrections.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as being terrible.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The men of the 69th or a part of that regiment will come back to serve during the war.

The Connecticut regiments which came in latest from the battle field saved the government \$200,000 by the collection of stores which had been abandoned during the retreat.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
Special to Commercial.—Col. Miles who commanded the reserve corps at Centerville during the fight at Bull's Run, has been placed under arrest for dereliction of duty.

The Minnesota 1st regiment appears to have suffered the most severely of any in the field.

The number of its killed is ascertained to be 66, and some more are still missing. The men however are undaunted and ready for action.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps d'armee of Gen. McDowell, is under arrest, and will be court-martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of the battle, and failed to bring up the reserve at the time of the day might have been different. His division included the brigades of Col. Blenker and Davies, the former (Blenker's) being skirmishers, and the latter (Davies's) regiments of infantry from New York.

Col. Miles is Colonel of the 2d Infantry, U. S. army, a native of Maryland, and an officer of more than thirty years service. His arrest creates quite a sensation, and is only another proof of the incompetency of the officers in the regular service or the militia, are to be weeded out.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 25—11 P. M.
We are just now excited over the movements of the enemy. They are evidently growing bold, if not impatient for an attack about the city of Alexandria.

To-day six mounted rebels appeared on the very outskirts of Alexandria. Four additional fortifications are erecting on and near Arlington Heights. The rebel pickets are within two or three miles of Alexandria, and scattered all about this side of Fall's Church. Gen. Johnston is believed to be in considerable force at Fairfax Court House.

Major Wadsworth's letter, sent with a flag of truce for the wounded, was returned unanswered, because it was directed to the "Commander of the forces at Manassas," instead of the "Commander of the confederate states at Manassas Junction."

Gen. Caldwell and Gen. McClellan have arrived.

The chief clerk of the war department

says that he has accepted nearly one hundred and fifty regiments.

Major Philip Kearney, of New York, an officer distinguished in the Mexican War, has been appointed Brigadier-General. The Connecticut and New Jersey regiments of three months' men, and three New York regiments of militia, have gone home. The First Rhode Island (three months' volunteers) will soon leave. A large proportion of them have been re-accepted, and will return; though perhaps with some changes in officers.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The following are the wounded brought to the Washington Infirmary in the 1st Minnesota regiment: T. Davidson, Anthony G. Crocker, A. Ferguson, Francis Gibson, Hiram Harkens, S. Johnson, John Amour, 2d Wisconsin, Thos. Crosby, Quartermaster of 1st Michigan, M. Wood.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.
The 1st Minnesota regiment, Col. Gorman, attached to Col. Heintzelman's division, suffered as follows—killed 69, wounded 97, missing 75. Casualties in the morning.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The Resolute, which arrived yesterday, reports that the rebels are organizing large forces on the eastern shore of Virginia, and that a large amount of provisions and army stores are carried thence across the bay into Rappahannock and York rivers, and thence transported by way of Fredericksburg, and by the Richmond and York River railroad on the Potomac.

The Yankee fleet, which brought important intelligence in regard to the operations on the Virginia bank at Mathias Point and also at Aquia Creek. The rebels are erecting batteries. The one at Mathias Point fired upon the propeller Sophia on Sunday morning. The Yankee returned the fire.

St. Louis, July 25.
Gen. Fremont and a portion of his staff arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, and held a council at twelve with leading military officers stationed here. It is reported that a programme of operations is already progressing. Gen. Lyon will be reinforced immediately.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
According to general orders, No. 45, in the future no volunteer will be mustered into the service who is unable to speak the English language. Van Fleet has been appointed quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, and has entered on his duties. There seems to be no doubt that Col. Dumont, Milby and Wallace, of Indiana, who have so distinguished themselves in western Virginia, have been or will be appointed Brig. Generals, in addition to J. J. Reynolds, of that state. Brig. Gen. Morris will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow. Major General Sanford, of New York, Brig. Gen. Schenck and Bates, are respectively to be discharged. The first named, August 15th, the last named on the 17th. The others the 30th inst.

Eight regiments from Ohio have recently been accepted. Capt. Harris of Cincinnati for his bravery in the late action is authorized to raise a regiment.

Col. McCook had previously obtained similar authority. New regiments are being constantly ordered and accepted.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.
Passengers just arrived from Tennessee state that troops in large numbers from various parts of the state are rapidly being hurried into Virginia.

THE MARKETS.
New York, July 25.
Flour market without material change. Sales 6800 bbls 4,000,45 super state, 4,20 4,25 extra state, 3,85,4,10 super western, 4,15,4,40 common to medium extra western, 4,35,5,00 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour unchanged. Rye flour steady. Receipts of wheat 81,531 bu., market 1c better. Sales 50,000 bu., 90a98 Mil. club, 1,00 amber Iowa, 1,15 winter red western, 92 prime Chicago spring.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.
Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better for No. 1 and steady for No. 1. Sales 25,000 bushels; 72 for No. 2 rejected, do closing steady.

Receipts 1350 bush flour.

NO MORE OATERS.—We learn that orders have been issued for no more oats to be administered pending the destruction of public and private property and the waging of guerrilla war in Missouri, by the following:

THEIR NOBLE BEHAVIOR—THE BALL THAT KILLED GARDINER.—Gen. King writes the following in regard to the skirmish at Bull's Run:

Our second Wisconsin regiment was about two miles off when the action commenced, and was immediately ordered forward. They came up at "double quick," and, as I heard directly from Gen. Sherman, to whose brigade they are attached, formed into line and "faced the music" with the steadiness of veterans. Not an officer or man flinched; but all stood their ground like men, though for the first time under fire. They escaped with the loss of one man killed and three wounded; Myron Gardner, F. L. Hildreth, G. Wenzel, and a fourth whose name I failed to get, but whose injuries are not severe.

Gardner was struck by a rifle cannon shot, which carried off his right leg. Dr. Lewis was promptly on hand to save his life if possible; but the case was past surgery, and the poor fellow died within an hour or two. He was a member of the La Crosse Co., (Co. B.) and resides, I believe, at Trempealeau. His remains were interred with military honors at Centerville, Va., Friday morning. Hildreth was wounded by the same ball, which killed Gardner. His ankle is badly shattered, and it is feared that it may be necessary to amputate his leg, though the doctor hopes to save it. Wenzel was also struck in the face by a fragment of the same destructive missile; his nose being badly cut and his eyes seriously hurt. Dr. Lewis, however, thinks that he can bring him through all right.

I have got the rifle shot which did all this mischief, and will send it by the first opportunity to Madison. It was brought here from the battle field by our representative, Hon. J. F. Potter, who paid the second regiment a visit on Friday, and gladdened their heart by telling them how highly Gen. Sherman spoke of their courage and coolness. Their friends may rest assured that they did honor to Wisconsin.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.—In his last letter, Bayard Taylor says: "During the last four weeks I have traversed Belgium, the Rhine, and a considerable portion of Middle Germany, including Franconia and the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. I have sedulously read every German newspaper I could find, have taken every opportunity to converse upon the one (to me) absorbing topic, and it is with the most earnest satisfaction I now declare, that I have found but one opinion among all classes—that the rebellion is utterly atrocious in its character, and that it is badly shattered, and it is feared that it may be necessary to amputate his leg, though the doctor hopes to save it. Wenzel was also struck in the face by a fragment of the same destructive missile; his nose being badly cut and his eyes seriously hurt. Dr. Lewis, however, thinks that he can bring him through all right.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

City	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	12:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:10 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:10 A.M.
St. Louis, through	12:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:10 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:10 A.M.
St. Louis, through	12:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:10 A.M.

Proceedings of the City Council.

REGULAR MEETING.

Present:—The Mayor, and Ald. Collins, Parker, Pearce, Shelton, Smith and Tallman.

Absent:—Ald. Bates and Barnes.

Several communications were presented and referred.

A petition from Henry Waughman for a liquor license was presented and referred to the license committee.

On motion of Ald. Smith, an order for \$1.50 on the 2d and 3d ward funds to Wm. Dixon for gaveling the street was directed to be issued.

Ald. Collins presented the petition of residents on Main street in the 3d ward for the opening and working of that portion of Main street between Racine street and Rock River bridge.

On motion of Ald. Tallman, it was referred to the aldermen of the 3d ward, with instructions to report the exact number of property holders on the property to be taxed for the improvement.

On motion of Ald. Parker, an order for \$50 on the 1st ward fund was directed to be issued to T. E. Woolworth in payment of work on River street.

Ald. Tallman, from the finance committee, reported favorably on the following accounts.

R. W. Rothrock, copying assess-

ment roll, \$6.00

J. C. Fredendall, inspector of

election in April 1861, 2.00

E. Barrer, one quarter's salary, 125.00

C. H. Gibbs, assessor, 75.00

S. J. Belton, 75.00

The committee also reported correct the last monthly statement of the city treasurer.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted, but no orders were directed to be issued in payment of the accounts audited, as the money in the general fund is to be reserved for the payment of interest due on city bonds.

The ordinance to authorize the construction of a sidewalk in front of lot 85 and a part of lot 56 on Jackson street, Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition, was passed, and the clerk instructed to advertise for proposals to build it.

On motion of Ald. Shelton, an order for \$25 on the 4th ward fund was directed to be issued to Martin Barron for work in that ward.

On motion of Ald. Smith, an order for \$14 on the 2d and 3d ward funds was directed to be issued to Martin Barron for work on Court street—the amount to be divided between the two funds.

The license committee reported in favor of granting a license to Henry Waughman. Report adopted.

Ald. Collins moved to instruct the clerk and treasurer to collect hereafter \$50 from each applicant for a liquor license, or renewal of a license, and make the license expire on the 15th day of May next. Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Tallman, an order for \$50 on the 1st ward fund was directed to be issued to Martin Barron on account of the construction of the crosswalk to the railroad depot.

Ald. Collins introduced the following order, which was unanimously adopted:

Ordered by the Mayor and Common Council, That the aldermen of the 2d ward be and they are hereby instructed to build a crosswalk, not less than 10 feet wide, of stone at least 18 inches thick and three feet square each, across Main street between Major May's block and the new building of Jackson & Smith, to be paid for out of the 2d ward fund, and the walk to be built within the next thirty days.

Council adjourned.

A PLUCKY GIRL.—When the news of the barbarities perpetrated upon our wounded men at the battle of Bull's Run was received here, a girl at service in the family of one of our citizens, and who had never manifested any particular interest in the war now waging, emphatically declared— "It is time for the women to go now. I can find in this city a company of women who can whip any such kind of men."

We think the girl is right. Nobody but an innate coward and a thorough brute could assail a wounded man, even though an enemy. Such men would run from a company of women and scale a ten foot fence in the race.

AN ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—The 6th regiment leaves for active service on Sunday morning next. It will proceed via Milwaukee. The chamber of commerce of the latter city have resolved on providing a collation for the troops on their arrival there.

"Outsider," writing to the Wisconsin says:—"Our Fourth Regiment, like the Third, did not find at Harrisburg such arms as they wanted, and Colonel Paine and Capt. Hobart came here to see about getting them. They got the necessary order and went back this P. M. Met E. M. Randall, W. D. McIndoe, Gov. Doty, and lots of other Wisconsin men here to day."

Gov. Randall and Judge Noggle were among the "civilians" at the battle of Bull's run, last Sunday.

New Fruit.—Pendleton, at his family grocery, four doors north of the American, has a fine lot of new fruit and table edibles. Among the fruit we noticed a lot of peaches. Pendleton will be supplied daily with all the luxuries of the season.

THE BANK ROGUES ARE NOW ON TRIAL IN MILWAUKEE. There are twenty-three arrests.

SUPREME COURT.—Cases from the second circuit, numbers 9, 10 and 16, were argued on the 24th and 25th of July.

Letter from Pike's Peak.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CALIFORNIA GULCH, July 1st, 1861.

Masses, Editors:—I mentioned, in my former communication, my intention of visiting this section of country. And glad I am that I came, for many of the beauties of nature have I seen that did not last year fall under my observation.

A portion of the road to this place is the worst I have ever seen—killing, both to man and beast—while much of it is as good as could be made. At one place, Bradford Hill, we have a view of ledges of rocks running parallel with each other for miles, which require but little stretch of imagination to suppose to be the ruins of ancient cities. At another place, where we get the first sight of South Park, the view is most glorious. The Park is 60 miles long, average 10 miles in width, and from the brow of the hill appears to be a level plain covered with verdure, with small streams running across it. On the westerly side, the mountain peaks rise sharp, with no trees, and snow on much of it, while on the north and south and also on the easterly side, the hills are rounded and covered with grass and evergreen trees.

The streams are well filled with fish, the most numerous of which are the speckled trout, which here grow to weigh four lbs. That their flavor is not injured by their size, is a fact to which I can testify. Nature has its own way of doing things in this country, as the great amount of petrified wood that lies scattered profusely all over the plains between Denver and Golden City bears testimony. On our return from the Gregory district, we secured some fine specimens—which are not equal, however, to one a keeper of a bank on that road is going to save, which is nothing less than a large stump with its roots all petrified.

The plains at that time looked very finely with the prickly pear, or cactus, all blown out. The flat ones with the straw-colored blossoms, and the round ones with their pink flowers, looked very handsome. The rainy season does not commence as early this year as last. It is fortunate for the barley growers and beer drinkers that such is the case, as the barley is, no doubt, all secured in good order. One field of wheat near Golden City has been cut, which is judged to average 30 bushels to the acre, and the crop is contracted at \$9 per bushel. That wheat was raised without irrigation, as also, we presume, one field of 100 acres of barley, near the Platte; but to raise such crops, the seed must be put in early. Vegetables must be irrigated or they will not amount to much.

Wisconsin is largely represented in this Gulch—much more so than any part of the mines I have been in. And what is to the point, must be of a class that will reflect no dishonor on the good name of our adopted state. Just here, let me repeat a story told me as a matter of fact, concerning one of our former Janesville boys, that occurred in the Gregory district, a short time before I visited it. As this person was conversing with a southern man on the secession question, and they both growing rather warm, the southerner made the remark that the south would beat for one southerner could whip ten northerners. On hearing this, our Janesvillian threw off his coat, and stepped up to the southerner with the remark, "You are a much bigger man than myself, but come on and try one northerner alone." The southerner concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and declined the offer. I should judge that northern spunk was at rather a high premium in these parts, for a short time ago, on an insulting remark being made by a secessionist, a hammer was thrown at his head (just grazing it as it passed), with such violence as to have killed him if it had hit him.

In many places on Blue River, the miners are said to be doing very well, indeed. A great many are out prospecting in all directions, with a perseverance that ought to command success. Time alone will disclose who of the number are the lucky ones.—Living is cheap in all quarters, considering the distance everything is freighted. But this country is not a second California and never will be.

Yours truly,

J. S. CHAPIN.

RECRUITING STATION.—The recruiting station was alluded to a day or two since has been opened at the Hyatt House, under charge of Capt. A. H. Stanton, of the 16th regiment of infantry. This regiment will be under the command of Major Stlemmer, who was in command of Ft. Pickens, and so gallantly maintained its defence in the days of its most imminent peril. The headquarters have been established at Chicago, and recruits will be transferred there as soon as convenient.

Recruits will be boarded from the time of enlistment, and a bounty of \$2.00 will be paid to any one bringing in a candidate who is accepted.

Capt. Stanton will at any time give such information as those wishing to enlist desire. Enlistments will be for five years.

A SAD EVENT.—Mr. Wm. Blush committed suicide this morning by taking a dose of strychnine. Mr. Blush has been for several years subject to fits of mental derangement, and for a while was under treatment in the Vermont insane asylum. He procured the poison last evening from a lad in one of our drug stores under the pretence of an intention to kill rats. For several days past he had exhibited a melancholy spirit, but no fears were excited about him. He delayed the taking of the poison until an early hour this morning, and was first discovered in convulsions. Before medical aid, which was immediately sent for and before the cause of his suffering was known, could reach him he was a corpse.

This sad event is a very severe affliction to his family and friends. When relieved from the presence of his disease, he was an estimable young man, and had secured not merely the sympathy but the respect of all who knew him. For a long time he was a clerk in the post office.

The 6th regiment will be paid to-day and to-morrow, in gold, as was the case with the 5th.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

It is a little singular that Gen. McClellan and Col. Pegram, the rebel commander at Rich Mountain, have been connected with railroads. Col. Geo. H. Pegram was formerly with the United States army, graduating at West Point in 1829, but until recently, for several years past, he has been secretary and treasurer of the New Jersey Central railroad company.

It is stated that Edwin A. Stevens will have an iron steamer fitted out at Philadelphia, which he intends to offer as a present to the government. She will be armed and equipped at his expense ready for service, and will be designed for coast and harbor service. This patriotic offering will cost him at least \$60,000.

Lieut. P. T. Keyes, of the 16th infantry, U. S. A., has opened a recruiting station at Watertown, in this state.

A French merchant vessel lately lay in great peril during a storm near the shoals of Capers. A man in a red shirt came along-side with a fishing boat, leaped on board, took the helm and saved the vessel. When he was departing the captain offered him money, and on refusing it, discovered his savior to be Garabaldi.

The ZOUAVES.—The officers of the Janesville City Zouaves have received their commissions in the state militia, not designating at present to volunteer for the war. It bids fair to become one of the best militia companies in the state, and is wisely taking time to become perfect in drill, and in all the duties of the soldier. As it is now probable that the war will continue for several years, and the country may demand the aid of all liable to do military duty, it would be well for as many companies to be formed as possible under the militia law of the state. We commend the example of these young men to others, as worthy of imitation.

THE TEN DOLLAR DONATION.—We learn that the ten dollar gold piece donated to the Milwaukee Zouaves, was given by W. C. Smith, of Jefferson county, N. Y., who is a brother of S. D. Smith of this city. He is on visit to this country, and being a great admirer of Mr. Douglas, took this as one method of responding to the injunction of the departed statesman to stand by the Union.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, has been received. It is a good number, and worth many times the subscription price. For sale at the bookstores.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REVOLUTION.—While the 5th regiment was at this city, on its way to the seat of war, an old lady pressed 't' the crowd to take a farewell of one of the volunteers. "After the usual greetings, the venerable old lady enjoined upon the object of her solicitude the admonition not to forget his mother, and then added—"George, don't you run." The reply of the son was worthy of such a mother as had reared him—"Mother, I never will." These were the last words between a parent and child, and when a mother can so heroically devote "her boy" to the public welfare, and the son accept the sacrifice, who can doubt the success of the cause which has such friends?

PETIT LARCENY.—Lucy Ann Walbridge was convicted to-day, in the police court, of stealing a dress from Mrs. S. C. Burnham, and sentenced to ninety days imprisonment. She wore the stolen dress while on trial, and made no attempt to deny the charge.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—The Janesville City Zouaves will meet for drill this evening, at the Hyatt House Hall. Members to appear in full uniform, at the armory, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

Citizens generally are invited to attend.

G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

KILLED IN A WELL.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kenneth Campbell was buried in a well in the town of Porter, near the Ball Tavern. He was cleaning the well, when the curbing gave way, and he was buried fifty feet below the surface.

HARVEST COMMENCED.—Some of the farmers in the towns of Magnolia, Union and Porter have commenced cutting their wheat. The crop will be generally light, and is somewhat damaged by the chintz bug.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF WOUNDED.—The telegraph brings some additional names of the wounded in the 2d Wisconsin regiment. Many errors of course occur. The following are the only names identified on comparing a list with the muster roll of the regiment: James W. Marden of the Fox Lake Citizens' Guard; Thomas Crosby, William Fuller and Henry B. Ginty of the Belle City (Racine) Rifles; Chas. A. Garvin, Geo. B. Hyde and Robert Simpson of the Grant County Greys; Chas. A. Keyes of the Randall (Madison) Guards; Sergt. Joseph W. Roberts of the Oshkosh Volunteers; Corporal T. B. Whitney, C. Dosing and J. Maynard of the Wisconsin (Milwaukee) Rifles.

It is stated in the New York Tribune that the second Wisconsin regiment of the 21st, attacked a large party of the enemy, estimated at a number of thousand, partly hidden in some brushwood, and succeeded in driving them completely away, at the point of the bayonet.

A HARVARD BOY SEES A FELLOW STUDENT IN THE REBEL ARMY.—Some time since two Virginians were students together in the law school at Cambridge. One was named H., and the other M.—Both left for the war, H. to join the rebels, and M. to stand by the Union. In a letter to a friend in Cambridge, M. gives the following incident:—"I am sorry to tell you that I met M., of our law school, in the rebel army, while skirmishing with them near Cumberland. I saw him at the distance of a hundred yards, but hadn't the heart to fire at him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my most intimate friends at Harvard, that I hope I may be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, 'Major' (a nickname) and raised my rifle. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hand above his head, as much as to say, 'I recognize you, old fellow,'—turned and darted off into the woods." The captain of his company was an old friend of mine at the university of Virginia.

M.

The Rural Editor.

Extract from a poem read before the Sixth Annual Convention of the Ohio Editors and Publishers' Association at Dayton, by J. W. DUNBAR.

I knew an editor—'twas long ago—Before the art was blessed by steam or horse; And nursed their hopes on whippers from the air, Grew rich on poverty, and starved their clay On airy nothing—promises to pay.

Well, as I know him, I am sure he'll say: Who kept his own and other's nature nullo; One of those social souls who all enjoy; Who hold in awe the features of the boy.

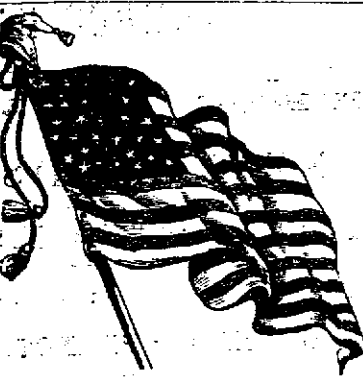
Forth came his paper, neatly launched and freighted, And when it came, the village was elated; And, in a party sense, it was a party sense.

And all that might excite offense, It praised the town, its prospects, its advances, Its enterprise, resources, and its future; It praised the school, and teachers so profound, Until their fame was known for miles around; It praised the village parson's piety, His modest living, lack of pretense, But most his learning and his solid sense; It praised the doctor as uncommon skilled, Adding, with great gravity and grace, Their treatment cured more people than it killed; It spoke—and of a truth some doctors will spring—Of his surgery—in uncommon cases.

Who had a conscience—an uncommon case, In short, it praised as well that people grow To such a state, and such a state of mind; It was his fault, and grew from an excess Of aim to please and profit—nothing less; And had he but read the paper found a name: The city planter's riches, the city millionaire, The city politician's power, the city statesman's fame, The city lawyer's skill, the city doctor's name, The city merchant's wealth, the city banker's name, The city farmer's skill, the city craftsman's fame, The city artisan's skill, the city tradesman's name, The city soldier's valor, the city sailor's fame, The city statesman's power, the city lawyer's name, The city merchant's wealth, the city banker's name, The city farmer's skill, the city craftsman's fame, The city artisan's skill, the city tradesman's name, The city soldier's valor, the city sailor's fame, The city statesman's power, the city lawyer's name, The city merchant's wealth, the city banker's name, The city farmer's 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IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Thoughts about the Battle.

We are all thinking about the great disaster at Manassas. No one can help the tendency of his thoughts towards this great point of interest. Why was our army beaten? Can the question be answered? Some say, the odds were against us. If this was so, could it have been known beforehand? The two armies have been three months encamped within thirty miles of each other. During that time a shrewd general ought to have obtained all necessary information of the number, condition and armament of the enemy. If he had more men than we, and if he had masked batteries and rifle pits all around his position, was it wise to march into such a place? Had not Great Bethel to warn us of the policy of the foe? If our army had marched on Fairfax and fortified it, and waited for the enemy to come out of his stronghold, would it not have been better? But to have done that implies a knowledge of the exact condition of the enemy, which we are charitable enough to believe our generals did not possess.

Can any one think of the great risk we have run in this battle without a shudder? If the secessionists had not been cowards, they might have taken Washington with the greatest ease. If they had followed, with twenty thousand men, right after our retreating, panic-stricken soldiers, was there anything that could have prevented the occupation of the capital? Everybody says, no! What then? The southern confederacy would have been a fixed fact, and acknowledged by the whole world. Do wise military leaders run risks of this kind? If there was the least doubt of success, after obtaining all the information desirable in relation to the condition of the enemy, the attempt should not have been made—at least in the way it was. Our army could have advanced, cautiously, fortifying their positions as they went.

Again—what about Patterson? Is he a traitor? or is he a cowardly knave? We confess that his conduct has always puzzled us. But Gen. Scott selected him; he was within telegraphic communication with the commanding general, and if he was ordered to attack Johnston, at any time within the last fortnight, and did not obey, within twelve hours a general could have been sent who would have obeyed. With the momentous consequences depending upon the movements of his army, it looks strange that Patterson delayed—still more singular that the powers that be at Washington did not remove him. We shall know all about it some day, because the people will know why they are disgraced and defeated.

In the mean time, what is to become of the army at Harper's Ferry, dwindling as it is to nothing under the three months arrangement? Will Johnson come back down the valley of the Shenandoah, drive our forces out, invade Maryland and march on Baltimore? It looks so; we have some interest in the question besides a general one; we have three regiments of the noble sons of the Badger State there. We shall look for news from Harper's Ferry with interest, until the mystery is cleared up.

W. A. Croft, of Minnesota, who was on the battle field of the 21st, reports that all our troops, except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge, fought most heroically, and drove back the rebel cavalry and infantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of small shot from the batteries.

The reason the rebels did not pursue our troops after the defeat, was that they were engaged in killing the wounded on the battle field, and robbing the dead.

GEN. FREMONT.—The New York Herald of Tuesday says:

Major General Fremont has been summoned to Washington, probably with a view to take council with the war department as to the government of his new district in the west.

THE CONFEDERATE FORCE AT MANASSAS.—The following is the first paragraph of the dispatch, sent to the southern papers, of the battle at Manassas:

A great fight has been raging all day at Manassas, eighty thousand being engaged on each side.

The Chicago Times has a special dispatch saying that Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war, will withdraw from the cabinet.

The rebels refuse to receive a flag of truce to recover our wounded and bury the dead. The savages.

A regiment of teachers and students tendered from Illinois, has been accepted by the government, and will be raised forthwith.

Congress has voted to raise the eleven new regiments of the regular army, which is to be reduced at the end of the war to 25,000.

A bill to tax slaves the same as real estate has passed the house by a majority but a reconsideration has been moved.

Seventh and Eighth Regiments.

The following order has been received by Capt. Gillett of this city:

1. The following volunteer companies, being the first twenty companies registered in this office, will be called for the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, at an early day not yet determined upon:

Lodi Guards, Lodi, Capt. Bill.
Omro Rifles, Omro, Capt. Felker.
Ripon Guards, Ripon, Capt. Eggleston.
Wolf River Rifles, New London, Lieut. Hyde.

Eau Claire Badges, Eau Claire, Capt. Taylor.
Winconsin Pinery Rifles, Stevens Point, Capt. Raymond.

Goldsmith County Cadets, Fall River, Capt. Huntington.
Platteville Guards, Platteville, Capt. Nesmith.

Bay City Guards, Green Bay, Capt. Ellis.
Waupaca Union Rifles, Waupaca, Capt. Redfield.

Marquette County Sharpshooters, Montello, Capt. Walker.
Stoughton Light Guard, Stoughton, Capt. Giles.

Northwestern Tigers, Spring Lake, Lieut. A. S. Rogers.
Bad Axe County Volunteers, Sterling, Capt. Ingersoll.

Oakfield Guards, Oakfield, Capt. Large.
Washington Rifles, Milwaukee, Lieut. Grant.

Broughs & Readies, Ripon, Capt. Valentine.
Rock County Sharpshooters, Janesville, Capt. Gillett.

Union Guards, Columbus, Capt. Lewis.
Sugar River Rifles, Belleville, Capt. Estes.

2. Commanders of the above named Companies will forthwith communicate to this office, upon honor, the existing condition of their Companies and the number of men enlisted, and state whether they can report a full company for the war (83 to 101 men) on one week's notice.

3. Nothing in this order will be understood as authorizing the placing of any of the companies at board and quarters at the expense of the State. Such authority may be given by subsequent order, on the acceptance of the Company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
WM. L. UTLEY,
Adjutant General.

It is stated by the Madison papers that these regiments will rendezvous in Madison. Of course!

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Yesterday was an exciting day in the House. Hon. Mr. May, of the Baltimore district, whose recent visit to Richmond, and the alleged character of his mission to the rebel headquarters, had induced the House to refer his case to the Judiciary Committee, rose to a personal explanation. This is regarded by the rules of the House as a privileged question, but the member who avails himself of this privilege must confine himself to the subject. Instead of doing this, Mr. May launched into a bitter philippic against the Government for suspending the habeas corpus in Baltimore, and arresting and imprisoning Marshal Kane and the Police Commissioners of that city. He was called to order, and after displaying much temper refused to "speak in order," and took his seat. He had assumed to speak for Maryland, and declared that there were "thirty thousand freemen—aye, twice that number, in Maryland, ready to rise at the first opportunity to assert and to vindicate their constitutional rights," and that he himself was one of that number.

This brought to his feet one of the Union members from Maryland, Hon. Francis Thomas, who asked permission to make a few remarks, which, after considerable confusion, was granted. Mr. Thomas is about 62 years of age, and was a Member of Congress from 1831 to 1841. His head is white as snow, yet he is a man of great power. Domestic difficulties embittered his life, and for many years he has lived in the mountains of Maryland like a hermit. He has a good voice, and a wonderful command of language. His utterance is rapid but distinct, and though only using dignified and temperate language, yet his manner is galling and at times very sarcastic. Having removed the chairs, one after another, as he came to them, until he had cleared a space some two feet without, however, interrupting his speech or seeming conscious of his acts, he launched off into a vindication of the Administration, declaring that, though a portion of the citizens of Maryland were placed in an unenviable position by the military measures of the Administration, yet the people of that State not only approved them, but had declared themselves satisfied with their position.

Warning as he progressed, the old man, with his white hair standing on end, and his keen eyes flashing, as his step grew slower and firmer, he reminded me of Richieu, and his manner and his voice was not unlike that of Coudock's person. He was so full of character; and when he declared that patriotic and unarmed men, hastening to the defence of the Capital, had been basely assassinated in Baltimore, and charged that Marshal Kane, instead of seeking to turn back the mad populace to the allegiance, had stirred up to their very depths their evil passions, there was something startling and indefinable in his manner and voice which sent a thrill through the whole house. Turning to Mr. May, and alluding to his statement of the number ready to rise against the Government in a certain emergency, he said that "if this was so, then he thanked the President for having invested Gen. Cameron with the power to resist the evil tendencies of the times," and emphatically declared that "the people of Maryland were loyal, and that he and they would maintain that position, if necessary, upon the battle-field."

A WISCONSIN MAN TAKES A COUSIN OF ROGER A. PRYOR AS PRISONER.—Among the incidents related of the fight at Bull's Run, on Saturday, is the following:

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrouck, of Wisconsin Second Regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier-Quartermaster Pryor, cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured, with his horse, as he was about to enter our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The Nineteenth Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck.

From the statements of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction.

The Hasbrouck mentioned in the above is Geo. M. Hasbrouck, of the Oakshosh Volunteers.

AG TEST APPLIED TO HOSPITAL NURSES.—Secretary Cameron, being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by his tormentors, his next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The following are the names of the wounded in Georgetown Hospital from the west:

M. Lichbale, 2d Michigan.
H. Vanderwerker, H. S. Betley, M. S. Cornell, 1st Michigan.
Phillip Lawrence, G. N. Bealinger, N. F. Eldridge, 2d Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Reports having become current that a fight had occurred at Harper's Ferry, a dispatch was sent to the agent of the associated press there, making inquiry into the matter. In answer, the following dispatch was received with no signature, and therefore not entirely credible:

"Yes, we have had a severe fight, but we successfully and completely routed the rebels."

The Resolute has arrived from a cruise along the shore of Virginia. She captured two rebel schooners and a sloop, and found seven rebel batteries on the Potomac.

Reported occupation at Fairfax Court House is confirmed.

It is believed that Senator Simmons' substitute for the tariff act will pass.

Congress will not adjourn this week.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 23d inst. says:

Gen. Johnston retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up extensive entrenchments and had a large number of guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi and Georgia, making a rebel force of over 45,000 confederate troops and 6,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000.

Nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, all refused to stay one hour over their time, except four, namely, two Indiana regiments and 11th and 24th Pennsylvania. Five regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, and three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Gen. McClellan arrived here at 2:30 this morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

It is reported that Beauregard has gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

The Evening Bulletin has an interesting statement received from the lips of a worthy veteran, residing within a few miles of Manassas Junction.

He witnessed the battle Sunday, and designates the conduct of the federal troops as daring and brave in every respect.

He states that the rebels lost between 3,000 and 4,000.

The Black Horse cavalry, the crack regiment of Va., was most terribly cut up. Only 100 out of the regiment being saved.

Our informant says it was a most fortunate thing that we did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas for within two miles of there, and at the Junction, the grounds for many acres is mined in the most artistic manner, tons of gunpowder being placed there.

Our informant thinks the government is not aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops.

Upwards of 1,200 negroes were employed to work on the entrenchments at Manassas and about the same number were employed to work at Richmond.

Gen. Lee was not at Manassas during the battle, and is now at Richmond commanding an active force, estimated at 100,000.

Richmond is surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find the Union men are likely to take the city it will be blown up.

Had the federal forces got beyond Manassas last Sunday, Beauregard himself admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

An impression prevails at the South that the North has no money and can get none. The rebels are under the delusion that the heavy sums owed the North by the South will be the means of making the north come to terms, and that in less than a year the north will cave.

There are two regiments of well-drilled negroes at Richmond.

Our informant heard no news of any slave insurrections.

The bitterness of feeling at the South against the North is described as being terrible.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The men of the 69th or a part of that regiment will come back to serve during the war.

The Connecticut regiments which came in latest from the battle field saved the government \$200,000 by the collection of stores which had been abandoned during the retreat.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Special to Commercial.—Col. Miles who commanded the reserve corps at Centerville during the fight at Bull's Run, has been placed under arrest for dereliction of duty.

The Minnesota 1st regiment appears to have suffered the most severely of any in the field.

The number of its killed is ascertained to be 66, and some more are still missing. The men however are undaunted and ready for action.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Col. Dixon S. Miles, of the regular army, to whom was assigned the Fifth Division (reserves) in the corps d'armee of Gen. McDowell, under arrest, and will be court-martialed. He was too drunk to know what he was about on the day of the battle, and failed to bring up the reserve at the time ordered. Had he done so, the fortunes of the day might have been different. His division included the brigades of Col. Blenker and Davies, the former (Blenker's) regiments of infantry from New York.

Col. Miles is Colonel of the 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, a native of Maryland, and an officer of more than thirty years' service. His arrest creates quite a sensation, and is only another proof that all incompetent officers, whether in the regular service or the militia, are to be weeded out.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—11 P. M.

We are just now excited over the movements of the enemy. They are evidently growing bold, if not impatient for an attack. To-day six mounted rebels appeared on the very outskirts of Alexandria. Additional fortifications are erecting on and near Arlington Heights. The rebel pickets are within two or three miles of Alexandria, and scattered all about this side of Fall's Church. Gen. Johnston is believed to be in considerable force at Fairfax Court House.

Major Wadsworth's letter, sent with a flag of truce for the wounded, was returned undeposited, because it was directed to the "Commander of the forces at Manassas Junction," instead of the "Commander of the confederate states at Manassas Junction."

Gen. Cadwallader and Gen. McClellan have arrived.

The chief clerk of the war department

says that he has accepted nearly one hundred and fifty regiments.

Major Phillip Kearney, of New York, an officer distinguished in the Mexican War, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

The Connecticut and New Jersey regiments of three months' term, and three New York regiments of militia have gone home. The First Rhode Island (three months' volunteers) will soon leave. A large proportion of them have been re-accepted, and will return; though perhaps with some changes in officers.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The following are the wounded brought to the Washington Infirmary in the 1st Minnesota regiment: T. Davidson, Anthony G. Crocker, A. Ferguson, Francis Gibson, Hiram Harkness, S. Johnson, John Aamoor. 2d Wisconsin, Thos. Crosby.

Quartermaster of 1st Michigan, M. Wood.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.

The 1st Minnesota regiment, Col. Gorham, attached to Col. Heintzelman's division, suffered as follows: killed 59, wounded 97, missing 76.

COMPANY, July 25.

The Resolute, which arrived yesterday, reports that the rebels are organizing large forces on the eastern shore of Virginia, and that a large amount of provisions and army stores are carried thence across the bay into Rappahannock and York rivers, and thence transported by way of Fredericksburg, and by the Richmond and York River railroad on the Potomac.

The Yankee has arrived and brought important intelligence in regard to the operations on the Virginia bank at Mathias Point, and also along the river. The rebels are erecting batteries. The one at Mathias Point fired upon the propeller Sophia on Sunday morning. The Yankee returned the fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

Gen. Fremont and a portion of his staff arrived here at ten o'clock this morning and held a council at twelve with leading military officers stationed here. It is reported that a programme of operations is already progressing. Gen. Lyon will be reinforced immediately.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

According to general orders, No. 45, in the future, volunteers will be mustered into the service who are unable to speak the English language. Capt. Van Fleet has been appointed quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, and has entered on his duties. There seems to be no doubt that Col. Dumont, Milvy and Wallace, of Indiana, who have so distinguished themselves in western Virginia, have been or will be appointed Brig. Generals, in addition to J. J. Reynolds, of that state. Brig. Gen. Morris will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow. Major General Sandford, of New York, Brig. Gen. Ronyon, of New Jersey, Brig. Gen. Cox, Schenk and Bates, are respectively to be discharged.

The first named, August 15th, the last named on the 17th. The others the 30th inst.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Eight regiments from Ohio have recently been accepted. Capt. Harris of Cincinnati for his bravery in the late action is authorized to raise a regiment.

Col. McCook had previously obtained similar authority. New regiments are being constantly tendered and accepted.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.

Passengers just arrived from Tennessee state that troops in large numbers from various encampments in the state are rapidly being hurried into Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Flour market without material change. Sales 6800 bbls 4.00a4.05 super state, 4.20a4.25 extra state, 3.85a4.04 super western, 4.15a4.40 common to medium extra western, 4.85a5.00 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour unchanged. Rye flour steady. Receipts of wheat 81,531 bu, market better. Sales 80,000 bu, 90a93 MIL club, 1.00 amber flour, 1.15 winter red wheat, 92 prime amber.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better for No. 2 and steady for No. 1. Sales 25,000 bushels; 72 for No. 2 rejected, do closing steady.

Receipts 1350 bbls flour.

NO MORE OATHS.—We learn that orders have been issued for no more oaths to be administered pending the destruction of public and private property and the waging of guerrilla war in Missouri, by the late of Jackson's soldiers, and accounts recently published, summary punishment will be administered upon offenders caught in open hostility to the Government, or in leading aid and comfort to its enemies.

Men will be shot and hung as was the case on the North Missouri Railroad. Now who is to blame for this awful state of things. Shall we charge it to the account of the Government that has been forbearing until forbearance ceases to be a virtue?

We cannot do so with any degree of consistency. Every mild measure has been exhausted and yet we see men prowling about in bands and destroying public and private property at pleasure. They have inaugurated a system of warfare known only to savages, and if they are consumed by the flames they have themselves ignited, they surely can blame nobody but themselves.

They have invited the Indians to enter our soil and wage war with them and if the horrors which attend such a war fall upon their own heads then they can blame nobody but themselves.

It is said to think that men could be found in this civilized age resorting to the mode of fighting being adopted by Jackson and his followers, yet such being the case, it is said the Devil can only be successfully fought with fire.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.—If Jeff. Davis had been a general he would have followed our panic-stricken troops with his overwhelming force to Washington, and captured it. That he did not, shows that he lacks the nerve to take advantage of great opportunities. But few such occasions can occur in the world's history.—Here was a chance to make a hero, but the man was not there to take it. Such an opportunity as that wasted, may well sting a man's remembrance for the balance of his life. It must be put down as the greatest opportunity that has been lost since the neglect of Hannibal's march on Rome when it was in his power.—Cincinnati Gaz.

THE FLEET.—Government agents are already at work in the great Atlantic seaports, inspecting vessels preparatory to chartering those which are suitable for sea militia. With reasonable diligence we may expect to see a fleet of fifty steamers, brigs and schooners put to sea in two weeks for blockade service, and the pursuit of privateers. With such an auxiliary we need not apprehend mischief from Jeff. Davis' letters of marque, nor give ourselves much uneasiness about the blockade. But before the week is out, or the available steamers ought to be out, or we may wake up some fine morning and find that the California treasure ship has been carried off by the confederate buccanniers.—New York Tribune.

The 6th Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, near Baltimore, have realized for the war.

ARMY INCIDENTS IN MISSOURI.—A correspondent of the Dubuque Herald, who is with the Iowa and Missouri troops in south-western Missouri, gives some incidents of their march, which are deeply interesting.

We will now and then extract a few. At this point we first heard rumors of the battle between Sigel and Jackson at Carthage; and with the rumors came the intelligence that Sigel was retreating upon Springfield, followed by Jackson, and unless relieved could not hold out more than forty-eight hours. We were eighty miles from Springfield, and the reports created intense excitement. Major Sturgis implored to be allowed to cross over in advance of the Iowa troops, promising to reach Springfield in 36 hours. Col. Bates protested against this, offering to march the Iowa regiment over the same distance in the same time if necessary, and insisted on his right to cross first. Gen. Lyon finally determined that the forces should be crossed in their regular order, but to push forward by forced marches as soon as the Iowa regiment was across—leaving the Kansas Regulars and Volunteers to follow as fast as they could.

At five a. m. of the 11th we started for Springfield, to relieve Sigel, by forced marches. About a mile from our encampment we passed a small grocery store and post office, which was entered by some of our men. They were astounded upon opening the door to find a regular soldier, named James Smith, lying dead upon the floor.

A bullet had struck his throat, and he lay on the counter, in a profound slumber, lay the proprietor and postmaster, named R. W. Bolles. He was unconsciously restored to consciousness, and asked for an explanation. At first he knew nothing about it—at length he admitted that Shields was killed in a row the night previous by a comrade.

He was put in the ranks and marched on—his store was rifled of its contents, among which were several guns and pistols and a quantity of powder and bullets, and the building then reduced to ashes.

The dead man was wrapped in a blanket, a shallow hole was dug in a neighboring field, Chapman Fuller said a short prayer over the remains, and they were then consigned to the earth.

A mile or so from the spot a woman galloped up on a horse, and stated that she saw Bolles shoot the man the night before in front of the house, with a rifle. Bolles stoutly denied the matter at first, but towards night confessed that he had killed him, but said he did it in self-defense.

He shot him, carried him into the house, effaced the blood stains and then went to bed on the counter, and slept as calmly alone all night with his victim, as if he had committed a deed for which he might thank him.

Gen. Lyon will probably do the favor to the disgusting brute of hanging him, as soon as time and place are favorable.

THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH WE WERE now passing, was awful beyond description.

When the column halted, that the heavy cannon might be extricated from the muddy grasp of some sloop, regiments of men fell to the ground as instantly as if felled by lightning, and were sound asleep before they reached the ground. Officers were forced to dismount from their horses, and go about as it was impossible to keep awake while riding, and even when on foot. I saw men who would suddenly stop and stand perfectly still, and who, as they approached, were found to be fast asleep. A ton of lead seemed resting on each eyelid—do what you would, ride, walk, tumble, swim, swear—it was all the same, down they would come in spite of the most strenuous efforts.

About three o'clock Gen. Lyon ordered a halt, in a small opening in the timber, where stood a field of corn through which ran a small stream of water. The order was scarcely out, ere obeyed, and five minutes later there were not twenty men out of the four thousand who were not fast asleep.

They slept everywhere—dropped in their tracks as the order was given—on brush heaps, in the tall, dark grass, in blankets and without their officers and privates without distinction, dropped together—all slept to the ground as if sent thither under a spell from some mighty enchanter.

Our march that day and night was not less than forty-eight miles; and taking into consideration the character of the road, the fact that the men had not rested the night before, together with all the other circumstances, I will venture the assertion that the march has never been excelled—I doubt much if it has often been equaled.

All the time there have been three, and part of the time six thousand men, who carried with them thirty days' rations and a heavy train of artillery.

THE WISCONSIN SECOND IN ACTION.—THEIR NON-BEHAVIOR.—THE BATTLE THAT was fought at Centerville, Va., on Friday morning, July 25th, was a severe one. The Wisconsin Second Regiment, under the command of Col. Sherman, was engaged in the fight.

Our second Wisconsin regiment was about two miles off when the action commenced, and was immediately ordered forward. They came up at "double quick" and, as I hear directly from Gen. Sherman, to whose brigade they are attached, formed into line and "faced the music" with the steadiness of veterans. Not an officer or man flinched; but all stood their ground like men, though for the first time under fire. They escaped with the loss of one man killed and three wounded; Myron Gardner, F. L. Hildreth, G. Wenzel, and a fourth whose name I failed to get, but whose injuries are not severe.

Gardner was struck by a rifle cannon ball, which carried off his right leg. Dr. Lewis was promptly on hand to save his life if possible; but the case was past surgery, and the poor fellow died within an hour or two. He was a member of the La Crosse Co., (Co. B.) and resides, I believe, at Trempealeau. His remains were interred with military honors at Centerville, Va., Friday morning. Hildreth was wounded by the same ball which killed Gardner.

His ankle is badly shattered, and it is feared that it may be necessary to amputate his leg, though the doctor hopes to save it. Wenzel was also struck in the face, by a fragment of the same destructive missile, his nose being badly cut and his eyes seriously hurt. Dr. Lewis, however, thinks that he can bring him through all right.

I have got the rifle shot which did all this mischief, and will send it by this opportunity, to Madison. It was brought here from the battle field by our representative, Hon. J. F. Potter, who paid the said regiment to go on Friday, and gladdened their heart by telling them how highly Gen. Sherman spoke of their courage and coolness. Their friends may rest assured that they did honor to Wisconsin.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.—In his last letter Bayard Taylor says: "During the last four weeks I have traversed Belgium, the Rhine, and a considerable portion of Middle Germany, including Franconia and the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. I have sedulously read every German newspaper I could find, have taken every opportunity to converse upon the one (to me) absorbing topic, and it is with the most earnest satisfaction I now declare, that I have found but one opinion among all classes—that the rebellion is utterly atrocious in its character, and that government and triumph, because it has no right and right on its side."

Among others whom I have heard this expression from the lips of a distinguished reigning Prince, and I have

